

## REMARKS

Claims 1 - 10, 17 - 23, 27 - 29, 32 - 34 and 37 - 48 are pending in the present application. In view of the following remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all of the presently pending claims are allowable.

Claims 1 - 10, 17, 27, 34, and 46 - 48 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over U.S. Publ. Appln. No. 2001/0029353 to Peterson in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,869,395 to Best et al. (*See 12/03/2010 Non-Final Office Action*, p. 2, lines 25 - 26).

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, "...a wedge disposable within the lumen of the first hollow member for slidable movement therethrough between positions including a first position in which the wedge is disposed entirely within the lumen of the first hollow member *and is spaced from the second hollow member* and a second position in which the wedge is disposed entirely within the lumen of the first hollow member and contacts the first hollow member and second hollow member to wedge the members together to inhibit relative axial movement of the two members." (Emphasis added).

The Examiner correctly acknowledges that Peterson fails to disclose a wedge disposable in a hollow member for slidable movement between a first position in which the wedge is disposed entirely within the lumen of the first hollow member spaced from the second hollow member and a second position in which the wedge is disposed entirely within the lumen of the first hollow member contacting the first hollow member to inhibit axial movement of the first and second members relative to one another. To address the deficiencies of the Peterson reference, the Examiner has introduced the Page reference. Applicant respectfully submits that the Page reference also fails to disclose a wedge as recited in claim 1.

Page relates to a mechanism for *attaching* accessory devices to the distal end of an endoscope or catheter. (*See Page*, Abstract). According to one embodiment, the attachment

mechanism 880 comprises a separate wedge element 882 independently loadable onto the distal end 18 of the endoscope. (*See Id.*, col. 12, lines 17 - 22). As made clear by the description in the Abstract of Page, the wedge element 882 is independently **attached** to the distal end 18 of endoscope. Page goes on to state that the attachment mechanism 880 also comprises a circumferential ramp cone 884 attached to the accessory 704 that is engageable over the cylindrical wedge 882. (*See Id.*).

The Examiner contends that since the wedge element 882 is “independently loadable” onto the distal end 18 of the endoscope, the wedge element 882 is “capable of a plurality of positions.” (*See 12/03/2010 Non-Final Office Action*, p. 4, lines 1 - 14). However, the Examiner fails to point to any reference in the Page disclosure that teaches that the wedge element may be disposed in a position as recited in regard to the first position. Specifically, Page includes no showing or suggestion of a wedge disposed entirely within the lumen of the first hollow member *and* “spaced from the second hollow member.” As noted above, the wedge element 882 of Page is **loaded onto** the endoscope. While the loading of the wedge on the endoscopic is “independent,” there is no reference whatsoever that suggests that the wedge element is ever in a position spaced from the end of the endoscope or that the wedge is slidable within the lumen between the first and second positions. In contrast to the Examiner’s contention, the wedge element 882 of Page must be loaded onto the distal end 18 of the endoscope for the wedge 882 to engage the circumferential ramp 884. (*See Page*, col. 12, lines 17 - 22; and Fig. 20A and 20B). It is not possible for the wedge element 882 to function as described if the wedge 882 is not loaded onto the distal end 18 of the endoscope prior to placing the endoscope within the ramp cone 884. Therefore, Page fails to teach or suggest “a wedge disposable within the lumen of the first hollow member *for slidable movement therethrough* between positions including a first position in which the wedge is disposed entirely within the lumen of the first hollow member and is spaced from the second hollow member,” as recited in claim 1. It is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn for at least the reasons provided above. As claims 2 - 4, 7 - 10, 27, 34 and 46 - 48 depend from and therefore include all of the limitations of claim 1, it is respectfully

submitted that the rejection of these claims should also be withdrawn.

Claims 29, 32, 33, 37 - 41, 44 and 45 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over U.S. Publ. Appln. No. 2001/0029353 to Peterson and U.S. Patent No. 5,695,475 to Best, Jr. et al. further in view of International Publ. No. WO 98/36785 to Stouder. (*See 12/03/2010 Non-Final Office Action*, p. 7, lines 15 - 17).

Claim 29 recites, *inter alia*, "...a second hollow member in adjustable communication with the first hollow member for extending the unobstructed passageway provided in part by the first hollow member to a predetermined internal location ***beyond a distal end of the first hollow member...***" (Emphasis added).

The Examiner correctly acknowledges that Peterson fails to disclose a second hollow member for extending beyond a distal end of a first hollow member. To address the deficiencies of the Peterson reference, the Examiner has introduced the Stouder reference and contends that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill "to allow for the second hollow member to extend distally beyond the first hollow member..." (*See Id.*, p. 9, lines 1 - 8). While Applicant does not concede that the Stouder reference teaches any of the components of claim 29, Applicant respectfully submits that it would not be possible to modify the teachings of either the Peterson reference or the Best, Jr. reference as suggested by the Examiner.

Peterson relates to a tool for use in internal surgical procedures, such as laparoscopic surgical procedures. (*See Peterson*, Abstract). The tool 100 includes a main body 120 having a hollow center channel and an outer adjustment sleeve 116. (*See Id.*, p. 2, ¶ [0027]). According to Peterson, the "outer adjustment sleeve 116 adapted to provide a depth-settable scope ***at the bottom of the tool 100.***" (*See Id.*). (Emphasis added). Furthermore, Peterson states that "*the outer adjustment sleeve 116 is inserted within the pressurized body cavity...*" (*See Id.*, p. 3, ¶ [0034]). (Emphasis added). In other words, the adjustment sleeve 116 resides at the bottom of the tool 100 and this outer sleeve 116 is the portion of the tool inserted in the

body cavity. Thus, the adjustment sleeve is the distal-most portion of the Peterson tool 100. It is also important to note, that as depicted in each of the figures of the Peterson references, the elongated section 112b of the main body 112 is shorter than the outer adjustment sleeve 116. (*See Id.*, Figs. 1A, 1C, and 1E). Thus, it would not be possible for the elongated section 112b to extend beyond a distal end of the adjustment sleeve 116. Specifically, the distal end of the upper portion 112a will prevent the elongated section 112b from extending past the distal end of the adjustment sleeve 116. (*See Id.*). In contrast to the Examiner's contention, it would not be feasible to allow the elongated section 112b to extend distally beyond the sleeve 116.

Best, Jr. relates to a syringe apparatus 10 including an outer cylindrical sleeve 12 and a smaller diameter inner sleeve 13 slidably positioned within. (*See Best, Jr.*, col. 3, lines 5 - 8). The outer sleeve 12 includes a C-shaped slot 18 which allows a penetrable member 19 of the inner sleeve 13 to lock in place. (*See Id.*, col. 3, lines 17 - 30). This slot 18 allows for the inner sleeve 13 and its needle 15 to be fully retracted within the outer sleeve 12. (*See Id.*, col. 3, lines 45 - 50). However, as depicted in Figs. 1 - 9, this slot 18 also prevents the inner sleeve 13 from extending beyond the distal end of the outer sleeve 12. (*See Id.*, Figs. 1 - 9). Specifically, the foot 25 of the slot 18 prevents the inner sleeve 12 from advancing beyond the position depicted in Fig. 1. In addition, both the egress 37 and the coiled spring 17 (positioned between the egress 37 and the needle 17) would also prevent the inner sleeve 13 from advancing beyond a distal end of the outer sleeve 12. It should also be pointed out that the diameters for the distal ends of the various outer sleeves are narrower than the diameter of the inner sleeve. (*See Id.*). Thus, it would not be feasible to allow the inner sleeve 13 to extend beyond a distal end of the outer sleeve 12.

Accordingly, it would not be possible to modify the teachings of either the Peterson reference or the Best, Jr. reference to allow for a second hollow member to extend to a location beyond a distal end of a first hollow member and it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 29 be withdrawn for at least the reasons provided above. As claims 32, 33, 37 - 41, 44 and 45 depend from and therefore include all of the limitations of claim 29, it is respectfully

submitted that the rejection of these claims should also be withdrawn.

Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Peterson in view of Page further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,498,902 to Ash et al. (*See 12/03/2010 Non-Final Office Action*, p. 5, lines 15 - 17). It is respectfully submitted that Ash fails to cure the above-described deficiencies of the Peterson and Page references. As claim 18 depends from and therefore includes all of the limitations of claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 18 should also withdrawn for the reasons stated above with reference to claim 1.

Claims 20 and 21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Peterson in view of Page further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,875,219 to Arramon et al. (*See Id.*, p. 6, lines 8 - 10). It is respectfully submitted that Arramon fails to cure the above-described deficiencies of the Peterson and Page references. As claims 20 and 21 depend from and therefore include all of the limitations of claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of these claims should also withdrawn for the reasons stated above with reference to claim 1.

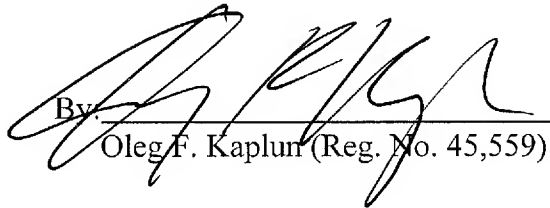
Claims 19, 22, 23 and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Peterson in view of Page further in view of Stouder. (*See Id.*, p. 6, lines 17 - 19). It is respectfully submitted that Stouder fails to cure the above-described deficiencies of the Peterson and Page references. As claims 19, 22, 23 and 28 depend from and therefore include all of the limitations of claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of these claims should also withdrawn for the reasons stated above with reference to claim 1.

Claims 42 and 43 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Peterson in view of Best, Jr. and Stouder further in view of Arramon. (*See Id.*, p. 10, lines 16 - 18). It is respectfully submitted that Arramon fails to cure the above-described deficiencies of the Peterson, Best, Jr., and Stouder references. As claims 42 and 43 depend from and therefore include all of the limitations of claim 29, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of these claims should also withdrawn for the reasons stated above with reference to claim 29.

Applicant respectfully submits that all of the pending claims are in condition for allowance. All issues raised by the Examiner having been addressed, an early and favorable action on the merits is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 3, 2011

By   
Oleg F. Kaplun (Reg. No. 45,559)

Fay Kaplun & Marcin, LLP  
150 Broadway, Suite 702  
New York, New York 10038  
Tel: (212) 619-6000  
Fax: (212) 619-0276/212-208-6819